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DRY, Choice Old Wine, White
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PALE DRY, Very Finest
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In addition to wines of our own bottling, the following brands, bottled in Europe, have been specially selected, and procured from the celebrated firm of MESSRS. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of LONDON and OPORTO, for whom we have been appointed Sole Agents.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD CL.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 27th August, 1901

Mr. R. F. Johnston, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, having gone to Canton for three months, Capt. W. L. Warren, R.A., has been appointed Private Secretary.

The British transport *Naruki*, which arrived yesterday from Taku, brought down the 7th Rajputs and a Native Field Hospital. The British transport *Sumatra* arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

During the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported two fresh cases of plague (one Chinese, one other Asiatic), and one death (Chinese). Last week's figures were—Three cases, two deaths.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. E. Hammon, manager of the Bay View Hotel, whose sudden death from heat apoplexy we recorded yesterday, took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, in the Protestant Cemetery, before a large gathering of friends and sympathisers. The deceased was aged 31 years.

The cavalry officers who were recently in China are persuaded that the Chinese pony is peculiarly suitable for work in India, and could be easily adapted to the new mounted infantry which it is proposed to call into existence there. With the consent of the India Office a number of these ponies have already been sent to India to be submitted to certain military tests.

A sad death occurred at Bangkok, on the 9th inst. Mr. A. G. Fildes, employed by Messrs. Howarth & Erskine, and a popular athlete not only in Bangkok, but also in Singapore and at home. While stepping upon the roof of the firm's works, Mr. Fildes was suddenly electrocuted. The roof was of galvanised iron, and a wire of the electric lighting plant touched it. The insulation being worn off at the spot, it is supposed to have charged the roofing and so caused the accident.

The interpreters at the Magistracy have at last "run up against the real thing." A Chinese was brought before Mr. Kemp, Acting Magistrate, for being a rogue and vagabond. He was first questioned in Cantonese, Hoklo, Chin Chew, and Fuhkien dialects. These failing to elicit an intelligible reply, he was tried with Hakka, and then Malay, but without avail. Some one suggested Hindostani, Sanscrit, and Arabic, but the Magistrate was discouraged and the interpreters tired out, so the man was remanded for a week, to enable the court officers to find out what dialect he speaks.

What are the town limits of Victoria? Who can tell? Nobody could at the Magistracy yesterday.

A Chinese labourer died in hospital yesterday morning from the effects of injuries sustained through a fall from a ship's side at the docks the other day.

The Marquis Salvago Raggi will, it is believed, shortly represent Italy in Egypt. An Italian Minister, it will be remembered, he passed through thrilling events in Peking last year.

Amongst the nurses received by the Queen at Marlborough House on the 19th ult. were Nurses Walker, Barker, and Mead, who were in this Colony, attending patients suffering from plague.

It is generally understood among the intimate friends of Sir Thomas Lipton that his coming effort to win the America cup will be his last appearance in the yachting world, and that he will probably take to the turf for a change.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

H. F. Carmichael \$10

A Patient 5

An Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette*, last month, in which provision is made for administrative and legislative powers in the leased territory of Weihaiwei and the territorial waters, as well as for the administration of justice in civil and criminal matters. A land commission is also to be appointed.

Among the recent consignments of natural history specimens received at South Kensington is a box of birds collected by the Roman Catholic missionaries in Shensi province. The collection contains, it is said, several very rare species, and other consignments are expected shortly from the same quarter of the Chinese Empire.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the boiler explosion on board the German cruiser *Ariadne* at Kiel will considerably delay her departure for China to strengthen the German naval forces there. The fact that on board German warships the stokeholds are entirely separated from the engine-room by a bulkhead prevented the damage to the personnel from being greater than it was.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Rome, who is usually well-informed as to Vatican matters, states that a complete agreement has been arrived at between the Vatican and the United States with regard to the religious orders in the Philippines. According to this agreement, the Dominicans and Augustinians will remain for the present, but the Spanish monks will be replaced from time to time by others, and moderate compensation will be given for the property handed over.

The appointment of Admiral Sir Michael Culmo-Seymour and Admiral the Hon. Sir E. B. Fremantle to be Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral respectively of the United Kingdom, and to be Lieutenants of the Admiralty thereof, is an interesting revival, says the *Times*, or rather amplification of offices which fell into desuetude some few years ago with the death of the last holder. Under the Angevins it was usual to appoint an admiral of the north and another of the west, and there was only occasionally a Commander-in-Chief or Admiral of England. From 1496, however, there was always an Admiral of England, who commanded in chief the Fleets of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. Lord Howe was Vice-Admiral of England at the "Glorious First of June."

M. ed Lanessan, French Minister of Marine, telegraphing to General Vayron authorising him to return by the *Océanien*, adds:—"I express to you the entire satisfaction of the Government with the manner in which you have carried out its instructions, maintained in the expeditionary corps a conspicuous discipline, and utilised to the best advantage for the health of the troops the resources which the Ministry of Marine had placed at your disposal. I congratulate you upon the results obtained from the standpoint of France's prestige in the Far East, and the good fame of our army in connection with the foreign corps." It may be noted that Admiral Pottier has sent two statues of Chinese men representing two French soldiers each holding a Chinese infant in his arms. He regards this as a proof of the Chinaman's conception of the French soldier, and as a reply to the accusations of brutality. He does not, however, explain by whom the figures were made or prompted.

The death of Rear-Admiral Henry Hamilton Beamish took place on the 19th ult. at Mount House, Brasted, Kent. The Rear-Admiral entered the Navy at the age of 16, and in May, 1851, received his commission as mate. Promoted to lieutenant in 1853, he saw service in the Russian war, and then in the operations in the China seas, where he was present at the attack on the war junks and the French Folly fort at Canton, when he was specially mentioned in despatches for his cool courage in carrying out an anchor under a most severe fire, to enable the *Barracuda* to spring her broadside on the enemy. He acted as naval aide-de-camp to Lord Elgin, and was again mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's despatches for "zeal, &c., displayed in bringing his two heavy 12-pounder guns to the front," where they had to be drawn up a wall a height of 23 ft., at the capture of Canton. He was present at the subsequent capture of the Peiho forts, and received the China medal with clasps for Canton and Taku. In the previous February he had been promoted to commander, and was now sent home with despatches. Captain Beamish retired with the rank of rear-admiral in January, 1880.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty—Commander M. Woolcombe, to the *Argonaut*, to date July 28.

The P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., and is due here on Thursday, the 29th inst., at about 5 p.m. This mail brings replies to letters despatched hence on the 1st ult.

From the Administration Report on the Settlement of Malacca it appears that the value of the imports in 1899 and 1900 was as follows:—1899, \$1,914,068; 1900, \$2,322,036. The total increase is \$407,968. The principal increases are found under grains, &c., \$329,025; animals, \$28,930; and metals, &c., \$16,583. The value of the exports was as follows:—1899, \$2,494,145; 1900, \$2,787,128. Total increase \$292,983. The principal increases are found under animals, \$139,104; tobacco, 63,325; specie, \$57,942; spices, \$23,885; gambier, \$23,845; fish, dry and salted, \$17,512; curries, \$15,142; coconuts, \$10,070; fruits, \$8,654. The principal decreases were under cotton goods, \$11,998; salt, \$10,387; opium, \$7,675.

The return of the troops from China has evoked from the *France Militaire* some reflections. The combined military operation has been a failure. Except for the relief of the Legations and the arrangements made for their future security, the only result has been to excite greater national sentiment against foreigners, and to stimulate the Chinese to the worst excesses. Manchuria is agitated, and already the Tongpangs have attacked the Russians. The situation is no better than it was at the beginning. The journal concludes that the departure of the international troops is bringing about a recrudescence of the Boxer movement. The Powers have been led at the tail of Germany, have caused the Chinese to turn the revolutionary flood against the foreigners, and have now an opportunity of measuring the degree of their success or failure. They have either done too much or too little.

I notice in a contemporary, says a writer in the *Globe*, a paragraph to the effect that the gun-vessel *Linnæ*, which is ordered to be paid out of commission at Chatham this week, after a long period of service upon the China Station, is to be again refitted for further service. I sincerely trust that this announcement is an error, and that the *Linnæ* may be included in the list of obsolete vessels which the Secretary of the Admiralty recently stated in the House of Commons were to be relegated either to the non-effective list or the ship-breaker's yard. The *Linnæ* is a "fast and commodious" gunboat, built as long ago as the year 1889 at Blackwall. She is a composite vessel of 756 tons, 870 horsepower, and a full-power speed, when new, of 11.8 knots. She can now squeeze out about eight or nine knots, and her sister vessels, the *Swift* and the *Firbank*, are entirely out of date. They have all done the greater part of their service on the China Station, and the latter vessel has for a long time enjoyed the sarcastic title of "The Terror of the East." It would be an absolute waste of public money to expend it upon the repair of such useless vessels as these.

CHINA AND WHITECHAPEL.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

It is a far cry from China to Whitechapel, but for a few months it will be possible to refresh one's memories of China by a visit to the Art Gallery in Whitechapel, where on the 24th July an Exhibition was inaugurated by the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P., in the presence of a considerable company of invited guests.

The history of the movement in East London of which this Exhibition is an element is well known now to all newspaper-readers; but Canon Barnett in introducing Mr. Asquith made happy reference to their association in the early stages of twenty or twenty-five years ago, and dwelt on the need and value for educational purposes of art collections, as they affect the national life, and explained that the present collection was the first of a series intended to illustrate countries, periods, and trades.

Mr. Asquith's speech, which dealt in general terms with the need and value of exhibitions such as the present, invited the company to assist the movement by the many agencies which he pointed out to them.

Dr. Cantile and Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, in proposing and seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Asquith, dealt more fully with the commercial advantages to be gained from a better acquaintance with China; the former pointing out that of every hundred pounds gained to us from our foreign commercial relations, twenty of them came from China.

The exhibition comprises at present some four hundred objects, representing many phases of Chinese life—in China; the selection seems to be most judiciously made so far as it goes, and is not as too often happens a heterogeneous collection of novelties, but such of the exhibits as partake of that character are very interesting and valuable of their kind being in most cases lent from private collections. This loan character of the exhibition necessarily must have limited its extent owing to the obvious risks where articles of great value are concerned, but from some observations one heard it seems that the Trustees have some cause of complaint at the caution of the Imperial Institute Authorities who have a large collection made in Hongkong some years ago, the loan of which was declined it appears.

Amongst the contributions can be found many names well known in China; but probably a very large share of the organising and arranging has fallen to the judicious hands of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie; and it only was to single any exhibit for its domestic interest, which seems to be the principal characteristic of the exhibition, that of Mrs. Cantile will doubtless receive much attention.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 25th August, 10.25 p.m.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.
The announcement of the Tsar's intended visit to France has created intense enthusiasm in that country. The Tsar meets King Edward at Fredensborg. It is stated that the Tsar desires the presence of Count von Bulow at the meeting with the Kaiser at Dantzig.

THE STEEL STRIKE.
The strike in the American steel trade promises to continue for an indefinite period.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 26th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

LUK LAI CHO V. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.
This was an action for breach of warranty and authority by Luk Lai Cho, merchant, 22, Bonham Strand, against Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, marine engineers, Des Vaux Rd. Central. The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., and Mr. E. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Hurston), represented the defendant firm.

The petition stated that in the month of October, 1900, one T. H. Kingsley, then resident at Shanghai, was the registered owner of the Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39. On the 20th of the same month—October—defendants, assuming as special agents, to have the authority of the said T. H. Kingsley for so doing, accepted an offer by the plaintiff to purchase Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39 for the sum of \$325,000—10 per cent. to be paid cash down, and the remainder of the sum in six months. At the time they accepted the plaintiff's offer, the defendants asserted and warranted to the plaintiff that they had the authority of the said T. H. Kingsley for accepting the same. The plaintiff subsequently repudiated the offer, claiming that he had no right to do so, and maintained that they had no right to accept the offer of \$325,000 for the property, and refused to be bound by their acceptance of the offer. The plaintiff, upon the faith of the assertion and warranty of authority by the defendants, instituted proceedings in the original jurisdiction of the Court against T. H. Kingsley for the specific performance of the terms of the agreement for the sale of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39, to the plaintiff, which the defendants, assuming to act as special agents, had entered into on his behalf. Upon the conclusion of the suit—No. 74 of 1900—judgment was given for the defendant, and the plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The plaintiff in the present action claims damages from the defendants in respect of their breach of their said warranty of authority. The amount of the damages claimed is \$4,423, being the difference in price between the sum of \$325,000 originally paid for the property and one of \$309,325 representing 157,490 square feet of land at \$1.87 per square foot, for which the plaintiff, by a court dated 7th November, 1900, agreed to sell the said property to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd. The plaintiff also claims his costs, charges, and expenses of prosecuting the suit No. 74 of 1900, and also the costs of the present action.

In their answer, the defendants stated that they were, at the time of the transaction in question, the special agents of T. H. Kingsley, appointed for the purpose of obtaining offers for the purchase of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39. On Saturday, 20th October, 1900, mistakenly assuming to confirm their action, they gave the plaintiff, at his request and under the circumstances that had been mentioned, a note in the following words:—"We are now in a position to accept your offer definitely for the purchase of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 39 for the sum of \$325,000 net, and will not enter into further negotiations with anyone. Terms of payment to be 10 per cent. cash, remainder in six months from date." On the same day the defendants telegraphed to the vendor, T. H. Kingsley, apprising him of their action, and he immediately telegraphed his refusal to confirm it. As soon as possible thereafter on Monday, 22nd October—the defendants told the plaintiff of the vendor's refusal to confirm the sale. Previous to this the defendants had shown the defendant all the correspondence between the vendor and themselves—that had passed between the vendor and himself in connection with the matter, and also informed the plaintiff that the vendor had not actually authorised them to accept the said term of payment. The defendants allege that the plaintiff throughout these transactions was aware of their real position and authority, and deny that they ever made the assertion attributed to them or gave the warranty alleged. The defendants also deny their liability for damages in respect of the matters referred to, and claim that these matters were not the necessary and proper consequence of their action. If on 7th November, 1900, the plaintiff entered into the contract alleged, he did so recklessly and with full knowledge of all the circumstances.

Mr. Pollock—As your Lordship will have gathered from the pleadings, this is an action for damages for breach of warranty and authority by Luk Lai Cho against Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, but before reading the pleadings, which I think state the case on both sides very clearly, I would ask your Lordship's permission to amend the writ of summons and the petition in respect of the first head of damages. The amount claimed, my Lord, ought to be \$40,959.

His Lordship—Was it a mistake in calculation? Mr. Pollock—It arose in this way. We took it as being 193,500 square feet at \$1.87 per square foot, when it should have been 155,700 square feet at \$1.87.

His Lordship—What do you want to claim? Mr. Pollock—\$40,959.

His Lordship—Have you any objection, Mr. Sharp?

Mr. Sharp—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to read the pleadings in the case, after which counsel engaged in argument.

Shortly before noon His Lordship adjourned the Court until 10.30 this morning to consider a point of law that had been raised.

TONGKIN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

Hanoi, 13th August.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLÉANS.
Prince Henri d'Orléans, on his return from Lang Biang, was transported with all speed to Saigon hospital. He has undergone a very severe operation on the liver, where several abscesses had formed. The operation was made by Drs. Herraff and Aymé. The state of the patient is satisfactory.

[It appears that Prince Henri has since died. A London telegram of the 8th inst. already announced his death, but this appears to have been an anticipation of the fact, as the French Consulate here has received no official confirmation.—ED., D.P.]

PRINCE YUKANTHOR.

Prince Yukanthor—we have not forgotten his sojourn at Paris and his accusations against the French colonial administration—has been sentenced to the capital penalty by the royal native court in Phnom-Penh, Cambodia.

THE HAO NINH MURDER.

Several of the murderers of M. Martin, the contractor lately assassinated in Bao Ninh, have been caught by Inspector Lambert. The brigades of the "Garde Indigène" hope shortly to get at Giang and the other accessories to this murder.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Michel, wife of M. Michel, Procureur Général, and Chef du Service Judiciaire in Tonkin, is dead, at 30 years of age.

A REFORM SCHEME.

M. Jung, formerly Vice-Resident in Indo-China, is now in Paris. M. Jung is the mandataire of numerous colonists, traders and manufacturers, for presenting to Parliament and in the metropolitan Press a scheme for remodelling our colonial administration. This very complete scheme is a detailed criticism of present *deu ches* and asks for numerous reforms which, according to M. Jung and his constituents, would better meet the real needs of the Colony than the methods now obtaining.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

The Yunnan Mission, directed by M. François, Consul General, is enchanted of the reception which met it on its arrival. The journey from Hanoi to Yunnan was effected under very excellent conditions, notwithstanding several rainy days. M. François, who had preceded the rest of the mission, has been very satisfied with the Chinese authorities' welcome. The relations with mandarins are for the moment excellent, and the population does not show the least hostility.

Hanoi, 20th August.

RED RIVER DISASTER.

Drowning accidents are more and more frequent in the Song Coi (Red River). During the last few days, the body of a native, 25 to 30 years old, was found in the river near the steamboat wharf back. Surely precautions might be taken for the future to avert these constant accidents.

GOOD CROPS.

The crops have been very good in all the Colony, and especially in the Delta, during this first half of present year. The statistics show a very appreciable growth in agricultural traffic.

HANOI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUSY.

At its last meetings the Chamber of Commerce of Hanoi protested against the promulgation of the contract giving the exploitation of the Haiphong and Hanoi docks to a private contractor. The same body too expressed the wish to obtain on "Messageries Fluviales" steamboats a reserved place for goods, and products destined for the upper regions of Tonkin. After that, the Chamber of Commerce asked for the promulgation in the colony of the "regulateur professionnels" and "conseils de prudhommes" laws. It has been also decided to send these resolutions to the Haiphong Chamber of Commerce and the Tonkin Agricultural Chamber, inviting them to follow this example.

A NEW BELL.

The inauguration ceremony has taken place at Quyen Quang of a bell destined for use in the Catholic church of this fine little city. This bell, named "Maria Fides," has been bought by means of subscriptions obtained in the Quyen Quang region from the military and civil European officials and also from native converts. The ceremony was presided over by Mgr. Ramond, Bishop of High Tonkin; the sponsors of the bell were Colonel and Madame Rion. After the religious ceremony an enthusiastic *fete* took place throughout the city.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

Six months ago, the central division of the 3rd Tonkin Infantry was transferred from Vietri to Nam Dinh, in the Red River Delta, notwithstanding the objections of several residents. Last week a riot among the Tonkinne soldiers took place and the natives set fire to a spinning-house in the city. The outbreak has quieted quickly, but the damage to the spinning company was very considerable. The directors and shareholders intend to make a very heavy claim. An enquiry is being held. Nam Dinh is unanimous in its request for the departure from the town of the 3rd Tonkinne Infantry, but Commandants Bernard and Porcio, who are in charge of the contingent, do not see their way to this. The excitement caused by the riot is far from having calmed down.

* Delayed in transmission.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & A. steamer *Indravelli* sailed from Yokohama on the 21st inst. for this port. The Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinzess Irene* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Foochow on the 25th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th September. The P. & O. steamer *Chusan* left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst. at 4 p.m., with the outward English mail, and is due here on the 29th inst., at about 5 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

HOUSE-BUILDING AND HOUSE RENT IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 24th August.

SIR.—Now while the recent collapse of a number of houses in Cochrane Street, entombing some 30 to 40 living human beings, is still fresh in the minds of all the communities, it will not be inappropriate to submit a few suggestions for the consideration of H. E. the Governor who, no doubt, will look thoroughly into the merits of any measures conducive to the welfare of the Colony.

The early history of the island records the wisdom of the policy of the then governing bodies in confining the City of Victoria to Europeans, who caused to be erected as residences ideal buildings, some of which have withstood the ravages of time and the elements in evidence of their sound construction and stability. It was not till the last twenty years when the impetus given to trade by a liberal-minded home Government, resulted in a steady influx of a motley crowd in quest of better means of subsistence and fortune in this flourishing seat of commerce. Native capitalists, merchants, commission agents, and brokers resped good returns in local investments and in business transactions and, influenced by these gains settled here with the usual retinue of wives and servants, conscious of the security of life and property and the equity of justice under British rule. The insufficiency of house-accommodation became necessarily more and more felt when the Chinese, with the tacit consent of the Government, not only overstepped the limits of the European reservation (resulting in the present state of affairs when, reside where you may, you will have in many instances filthy natives for your neighbours), but also overstepped in their own prescribed area. A good number of landlords, on the plea of their resources being heavily taxed on account of the increased cost of land and building materials, but in reality to get big returns for small capital investments, resorted to the many jerry-builders who supply work of a nature proportionate to the remuneration they receive. The evil attendant on the advent of these jerry-builders was manifest. Every available space was taken up and walled in with old bricks and a sort of red mud, the apology for mortar; where possible another story was added to an already decrepit and tottering house. The laws of hygiene and sanitation were set at naught, as the observance of these runs contrary to other interests.

The long-suffering public of Hongkong knows the wiles of some of our property-holders. No tenement can be had at the present moment for long leases. When you have yielded to *force majeure*, accepting the rent asked for, you receive an intimation to the effect that the property has changed hands and that the present owner has certainly no objection to your staying in it, provided, of course, you can see your way to meet the small increase of \$10 to \$15 to the rent you are paying at present. It is no more exaggeration to state that they do not scruple to demand exorbitant rents, in some cases approaching a 100 per cent. Instances may be quoted where houses which formerly could be rented for from \$35 to \$40 are now let for from \$75 to \$80. Where experts have failed it would be idle for a layman to venture on an opinion, but I am convinced that overcrowding, the inevitable result of high rents, is largely responsible for the outbreak of bubonic plague in epidemic form during the last few years.

It is a matter for congratulation that some banking institutions and leading firms have liberally answered the despairing cry of their locally engaged clerks, with a substantial increment to their salaries. There are some employers, however, who remain callous to the difficulties their assistants are experiencing to make both ends meet, when it is well known that every commodity is not obtainable for less than double its former price. The very chief items which figure most conspicuously in the monthly accounts and absorb the major part of the salary of the head of a family are house rent and cost of food. Were a man to indulge in the luxury of a decent dwelling-house, just dry and spacious enough to meet hygienic and sanitary principles, there would be very little left for food.

Can not the Government make proper use of its powers in controlling the erection of houses. Can not the Government appoint a body of technical men to inspect all the houses in the Colony and to recommend the demolition of such as in their opinion are unfit for human habitation? Finally, can not the Attorney-General force a bill through the Legislative Council legislating on the rent of houses. This last is the most pertinent need and has the unanimous support of the public. When rents ran high, it occurred to me that there was every possibility of the Government being charged out of its legal tax, as this is based on a rent much lower than what is actually charged. Will it be advantageous for the tenants to agitate and bring this to the notice of the Government? I recommend this scheme to the earnest consideration of H. E. the Governor and the legal luminaries, and assure them that they will find support in the public when the occasion arises.

In conclusion, let us hope the official triumvirate may not influence the independent thinking of the Governor so that possibly may know that the Captain Superintendent of Police—excuse the slip of the pen, please—that Sir Henry sailed away from these shores at the expiration of his term, leaving behind him happy memories of his efforts to promote the interest of the Colony and its inhabitants. Yours, etc.

DE MONTE-CARMELLO.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 26th August.

Before Mr. HAZELAND.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James Ferguson, a seaman, was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly and of assaulting P.C. O'Connell, No. 99, in the execution of his duty.

Defendant was to leave with his ship yesterday in answer to His Worship's enquiry if he had money to pay the fine, P.C. 99 said that a cheque for \$17 and a sovereign had been found on the defendant.

Defendant was accordingly fined \$3 or eight days on the first, and \$10 or three weeks' hard labour on the second charge.

THEFT.

Detective Sergeant Morrison brought a Chinese lad before His Worship on the charge of theft of a gold signet ring, which the latter had tried to pawn.

Accused claimed that another man had given him the ring to pawn, and that the police arrested him the other day.

Accused was fined \$50 or six weeks' hard labour.

GAMBLING ON THE ROOF.

Inspector Warnock brought eight men before His Worship, charged with gambling.

There had been about thirty men on the roof of No. 23, New Street, but when the police appeared twenty-two made their escape. First defendant also escaped, but was recaptured in the street. Altogether \$10.80 in money was found on the first and second defendants, and it was presumed that they were the haul.

Inspector Warnock told His Worship that the house was a very dangerous place. Thirty to forty men always gambled on the roof. This had no parrot, so that they had to caution the constables not to make a rush when raiding the house, for fear of accidents. In consequence the men were able to escape.

His Worship stated that he was not inclined on the evidence to convict first and second defendants of keeping a common gaming-house, but he found all of them guilty of gambling, and fined them \$2 each, or eight days.

CASES OF THEFT.

Lang Chan and another were found in possession of 5 cwt. of coal, by Water Police Constable Pitt, No. 71. The coal was supposed to have been from a quantity stolen on the 25th inst. in Victoria Harbour.

Accused were fined \$25, or six weeks' hard labour each.

Cheung Shu robbed four pieces of iron from the scow of the late disaster in Cochrane Street, the property of Leung Yung, a blacksmith.

Defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

MAKING UNNECESSARY NOISE.

Mr. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted the Manager of the Fuk Cheong Engineering Works at Bowington, for disturbing him and others at nights by the noise caused by boiler-making in defendant's works.

Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Grist for the defence.

Mr. Master was the first witness called, and stated that he was kept awake the whole of the night of the 21st inst.

Mr. Howell, bailiff, Supreme Court, the second witness, said practically the same thing.

Mr. Master recalled, pointed out on a Directory map the position where his house stood. He said he believed his house was registered in Victoria.

Mr. Grist declared that he did not propose to call any witnesses, and would leave his friend the Crown Solicitor to address His Worship.

Mr. Bowley rising to address the Court said he did not know what line of defence his friend would take, except that the place where the noise made was not within the limit of the town. He took it, however, that it did not matter where the noise was made, as long as the people who were disturbed thereby were within the limits of the town. His friend might claim that the Ordinance was merely intended to do away with noise which was made by the watchmen at night, fifty years ago to show that they were vigilant. (Reading preamble to Ordinance.) But one could certainly not limit the scope of the Ordinance by its preamble, nor was the Ordinance intended to be so limited. The heading of the Ordinance clearly shows that, as it reads, "for the better securing of peace to the inhabitants of the town of Victoria." Moreover, another passage in the Ordinance plainly says: "No person or persons whatsoever are permitted to make unnecessary noises between sunset and sunrise. A preamble, continued.

Mr. Bowley is only useful to clear up some ambiguity of the effective part of the Ordinance (quoting some examples). Legislation states no person shall be annoyed, and no boiler-maker allowed within the limits of the town. If they are situated in a place not within the town limit as it was in 1844, the date when the Ordinance came into force, this does not affect the construction of the Ordinance. If boiler-makers or others make noise to the annoyance of persons between sunset and sunrise, they come within the Ordinance. His learned friend might contend the noise complained of was a necessary noise, but he would submit it was not. It was not necessary to cut a ship's plate at night, or to work all night to the annoyance of the good people of Hongkong.

Again, his learned friend might claim that the defendant's works are not within the limit of the town. He would say that when a city expands, and a continuous row of houses is built, extending beyond the original limit, the limit also naturally expands. There is a continuous row of houses from the Clock Tower to Jardine's Bazaar, there are no long open spaces which could constitute a break; therefore all that part is within the limit of the town. Morrison Hill and Bowington are therefore within the limits of the town.

Counsel for prosecution here quoted several Ordinances of 1838. In conclusion, the Crown Solicitor stated that common-sense and authority both tended to show that Bowington was included in the town limit. Then again, even if not included in the limits of the town, if only so within the vicinity and distance that the noise can annoy, it comes under the meaning of the Ordinance. The only case previously decided by Mr. Hastings, in 1866, where a brick fell on a gentleman while in bed at the Peak Hotel, the question arose, was the Peak within the limit of the town, won the decision on the plea, with which Mr. Hastings concurred, that the Peak was not within the limit of the town, as a long stretch of open green was between the Peak and the city. In this case, of course, it was different, and that contention would not hold good.

Mr. Grist in reply, quoting from the Ordinance in question, said it prohibited unnecessary noises, in Victoria, or annoyance to people in the vicinity of Victoria. He maintained that there had been no evidence shown to prove that the noise complained of had been unnecessary. The fact of the matter was it was a most necessary noise. His client had contracted to repair a ship in a certain time.

Mr. Bowley—I object Your Worship to any evidence being brought in, or I shall take the privilege of replying.

Mr. Grist—I have a right to show the noise was necessary and you have no right to reply, except on behalf of the Crown. As I said, Your Worship, the prosecution has failed to prove the noise was not necessary.

Mr. Bowley—If evidence is going to be put in, let defendant be put in the witness box, so that I may cross-examine him.

Mr. Grist—I need not prove the noise was a necessary one, the prosecution must prove it was unnecessary. The Ordinance applied to only applied to the City of Victoria as it was in 1844. There is nothing to show what were the limits of the City at that time. And he (Mr. Grist), would submit that it was quite necessary to prove that the persons annoyed resided within the limits of the town as it was then. As for his learned friend's contention about the expansion of the city limits by a continued row of houses, they are still the same as formerly, though the City has expanded all round.

Mr. Bowley—This Ordinance applies to town, not city.

Mr. Grist continuing said: What is generally understood by town? It usually means a place that has shops, where various necessities can be bought, now, from the Clock Tower to Morrison Hill there certainly is not a line of shops. Mainly there certainly is not a line of shops. Mainly there certainly is not a line of shops. Mainly there certainly is not a line of shops. Mainly there certainly is not a line of shops.

His Worship in summing up said there was not sufficient evidence to prove that either complainant's residence or defendant's works were within the town limit. As for the noise, he did not think it was necessary for the prosecution to prove the noise was unnecessary, (quoting from preamble of the Ordinance.) He would therefore impose a fine of \$10 on defendant.

REVIEW.

The Siege of the Peking Legations. By the Rev. Roland Allen, M.A. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

ALTHOUGH this book, in spite of its title, is not claimed by the author to be "a history of the siege of the Foreign Legations in Peking," it is nevertheless an interesting and painstaking record of the general course of the siege taken in the main from the diary which the Rev. R. Allen kept during the siege. The result is a picture of the siege which is singularly little of such language as the ordinary might fear to find in a missionary's book, for the writer has wisely recognised that the sentiments which may be grateful to the readers of a missionary magazine are not so acceptable to the general public, who are averse to too much edification. But Mr. Allen speaks up in no hesitating manner for the native Christians, as in the following passage, when he also refers to the neglect by the Powers' representatives in Peking of certain sources of information:—

One could not but be struck throughout the whole of the earlier troubles in Peking by the strange failure of the Ministers to use any regular and efficient means for procuring information either of actual facts or of the state of feeling in the different parts of the city, or of the probable course of events. It would scarcely be untrue to say that many missionaries and laymen in the city were better informed than the Legations; and yet the Legations were their direct forbids due weight being given to their testimony when offered, and still less was direct evidence from Chinese sources admitted. Thus it came to pass that the Ministers seemed to display an almost cruel disregard for the massacre and sufferings of native Christians, and one of the chief elements in our salvation was left to the generosity and ability of men who had no official connection with the Legations.

We shall not follow Mr. Allen into the details of the siege. His narrative brings out well the points with which we are already familiar, but which bear being heard again—the steadfastness of the besieged, the strains to which they were reduced, the occasional blunders and panics, the general cheerfulness, the treachery of the Chinese authorities, the curious variety in the character of the attack, now and then pressed with tremendous vigour, but usually more ostentatious than actually dangerous. All these and other features of the memorable siege Mr. Allen tells with fidelity. Nor is he destitute of the sense of humour. He appreciates the literary qualities of the writings of M. Pichon, the French Minister. On the morning of the day when the relief column actually arrived, the besieged were busy speculating on the hour at which the Allies would get in and listening to the sounds of battle outside. Some went up on the city wall to watch the shelling of the gates. M. Pichon, says Mr. Allen, who did so, has written a little prose lyric in his usual picturesque style on the beauty of the scene:—

*Le soleil s'est levé dans un ciel d'azur.
L'atmosphère est d'une clarté limpide.
L'horizon se dégage à perte de vue, on aperçoit
la ligne bleue des collines qui se détachent sur
un fond clair et doré, et soi on. Probablement
M. Pichon was the only man on the wall who had an eye for the beautiful sufficiently keen
when the allied forces were coming to our rescue in the east.*

The copy of this interesting volume before us was sent to us by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONG RANGE GUN AND SPOONS.

Col. Sgt. Wake recorded a second win on this cup on Saturday with 29 points out of a possible 100. Mr. D. Baldwin and he scored remarkably well at the longer range, and but for an unfortunate miss of his seventh shot at 700 yards, the former would have returned a very good card. Only seven competitors took part.

Scores:—

| | 700 | 800 | Handi- | To- |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| | yds. | yds. | cap. | tal. |
| Col. Sgt. Wake, R.M.L.I. | 44 | 48 | 8 | 92 |
| D. Baldwin | 41 | 49 | 0 | 90 |
| J. Pigeon | 47 | 43 | 0 | 90 |
| A. Watson | 42 | 44 | 4 | 87 |
| Q.M.S. S. West, R.E. | 44 | 36 | 6 | 86 |
| Sgt. Cross, R.M.L.I. | 38 | 37 | 10 | 85 |
| W. Stewart | 45 | 39 | 8 | 84 |

• Winner of Spoon.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CAYLON.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 10th August.

Lord Milner has sailed for Cape Town on board the steamer *Saxon*.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY IN CAPE COLONY.

Small parties of Boers have renewed their activity in the middle of Cape Colony.

Four armoured trains were engaged on Thursday on different lines within fifty miles of Rosebank.

A WAGON HILL V.C.

A Victoria Cross has been received by the Commander-in-Chief of India for presentation to Captain and brevet Major Masterson of the 1st Devonshire for conspicuous bravery during the action at Wagon Hill, during the siege of Ladysmith in 1901.

London, 11th August.

OUTRAGE AGAINST BRITISH TRANSPORT AT NEW ORLEANS.

A mail transport for the Cape, which was leading at New Orleans, has been damaged by an external explosion, apparently a bomb 125 feet of wire was afterwards found attached to the anchor chain.

London, 12th August.

BOER CASUALTIES AND SURRENDERS.

Nine Boers have been killed and wounded, and 71 captured, in four fights in the Eastern Transvaal. Surrenders are taking place daily.

GENERAL LITTLETON.

General Littleton has sailed for the Cape.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

The exports from the Cape during the past year show a decrease of £4,000,000 in gold, and an increase of £2,500,000 in diamonds.

CHASING KRITZINGER.

Commandant Kritzinger, being driven north-west, abandoning a hundred horses. General Crambe engaged him for two hours and was in hot pursuit at sunset.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

London, 9th August.

The King and Queen started for Germany to-day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have proceeded to Germany to attend the funeral.

Earl Roberts telegraphed to the Emperor William the condolences of all ranks of the British Army. The Emperor wired back his thanks.

London, 10th August.

King Edward remains at Hamburg for three weeks after the funeral of the late Empress Frederick.

London, 11th August.

The remains of the late Empress Frederick were conveyed last evening, with a torchlight procession, to Cronberg Church, where they remain temporarily. The ceremony was a weird and impressive one.

The King and Queen of England arrived at Hamburg, and had a most cordial reception from the Emperor William, who was accompanied by Count von Waldersee.

Prince Henry of Prussia has declined the invitation to land at Breslau and has proceeded to Germany ahead of the China Squadron.

Their Majesties accompanied by Count von Buelow and all high officials and authorities, attended the service in Cronberg Church this afternoon. The four eldest sons of the Emperor advanced with drawn swords and stood beside the coffin throughout the service. The recurring roll of muffled drums outside deepened the impressiveness of the ceremony.

Sympathetic references to the late Empress Frederick and her extraordinary influence on two Emperors were made in most cathedrals and churches throughout England to-day.

CAYLON AND THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

London, 9th August.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a deputation, said he favoured the insertion of a clause in the Cape to Australia cable contract, enabling the State eventually to purchase it. He sympathised with the suggestion for a branch from Coles Island to Caylon.

THE MURDER IN NEW BRITAIN.

London, 9th August.

A German warship killed eighty natives and captured seventeen at Saint Matthias Island, and repatriated for the murder of Herr Mencke and his secretary in New Britain.

UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION AT BLENHEIM PARK.

London, 10th August.

A great Unionist demonstration was held at Blenheim Park, under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough. Three thousand delegates from all parts of the country, and 120 members of the House of Commons, were present. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain addressed the audience, dwelling upon the indivisible union of the Unionists and Conservatives, and the triumph of the truly National party.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

London, 10th August.

Famine is inevitable in Russia. South Russia, owing to the condition of the crops.

THE CAIRO FOX HUNTING CASE.

London, 10th August.

Lord Cranborne, questioned regarding the Cairo fox-hunting case, said it would be highly improper for the Government to interfere with the discretion and independence of the Egyptian Government.

"SHAMROCK" SAFELY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, 12th August.

The *Erin* and *Shamrock II* have arrived at New York.

BATTERIES PURCHASED IN GERMANY.

London, 12th August.

Lord Stanley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that fifteen of the eighteen batteries purchased in Germany were in the hands of our troops, and none of the guns had broken down.

COOPER'S HILL VISITORS' REPORT.

London, 12th August.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said that the report of the Visitors' Committee of Cooper's Hill was lengthy, and its purport did not admit of its communication to the House of Commons in condensed form.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF AMERICAN GRAIN.

London, 12th August.

The American crop report indicates a decrease of 705 million bushels of maize, and a decrease of 45 millions of wheat, the result of the drought, as compared with July estimates.

CRICKET ITEMS.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, 9th August.

York has beaten Hampshire at Llangrove by an innings and 81 runs. J. T. Brown, senior scored 110 and Mr. T. L. Taylor 156.

London, 10th August.

In the match between Kent and Surrey at Canterbury on the 8th instant, (Canterbury week), the former won by 150 runs. In the first innings Kent made 293 runs, to which Surrey replied with 115. In the second innings Kent ran up a total of 262 runs for six wickets, and declared, leaving Surrey with 281 runs to make to win. Surrey was, however, only able to score 230, leaving Kent the winner by the good margin of 150 runs. Bradley in the first innings, took seven wickets for 55.

The Canterbury week has been a great success, and there have been some very fashionable gatherings.

At Cheltenham, on the 8th instant (Cheltenham week), Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by four wickets.

At Leicester, on the 8th, Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by 218 runs.

The match between Somerset and Sussex at Taunton, Leicestershire and Derbyshire at Manchester, and Essex and Norths at Leyton, were drawn.

For Nottingham, Mr. A. O. Jones scored 149 and Freeman 133. For Essex, Carpenter scored 118 and Mr. A. J. Turner 120. For Somerset, Mr. L. C. H. Palmer scored 194. For Middlesex, Mr. R. P. Lewis scored 129, and for Sussex, Mr. George Brown scored 107.

Sussex, in its match with Somerset at Taunton, made the remarkable score of 453 for one wicket in the second innings. C. B. Fry contributing 119 not out, and Ranjitsingh 285 not out. This is a record for the season.

At the Crystal Palace, the match between the London County and the M.C.C. and Ground ended in a win for the County by 132 runs. W. G. Grace overtopping the century with 132.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

The following article appears in the *London and China Express* of the 26th ult:—

We are glad to learn from a wire from Hongkong that the plague has practically subsided in its epidemic form. This year's visitation has been of a very severe character, the number of deaths being 1,509, of which 29 were Europeans. It is only natural, therefore, that the community should be seriously concerned itself as to the effects upon the interests of the Colony of these recurring outbreaks of one of the most terrible scourges known to mankind. Whilst the sanitary authorities cannot be accused of any deliberate neglect or indifference, it is perfectly clear that they have proved quite unable to suppress, or even check, the disease. This may be very largely due—and doubtless is—to the inadequacy of the medical staff, who appear to have done all that they possibly could; but the broad fact remains—nevertheless—that the Administration has not taken sufficiently effective steps to deal with a danger of which they have had ample warning in previous visitations, and for which they ought, therefore, to have been fully prepared. In these circumstances it is not surprising that public opinion in the Colony should call for some drastic change in the existing régime. We note by the last mail that the Chamber of Commerce had addressed a communication to the Governor pointing out the injury that is being done to the interests of the port and the necessity for more effective measures being taken to check the disease.

Sir Henry Blake's reply was not exactly a model of diplomacy. In effect, in very thinly disguised language, he tells the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to mind their own business. His Excellency's suggestion that the Chamber has allowed itself to be misled by reckless statements in the public Press without due investigation, is also not in particularly good taste; while, he says nothing to indicate that he is personally impressed with the seriousness of the issues involved, and that he is taking more decisive steps to grapple with the difficulty than has been the case in the past. The matter is altogether too serious for omissive and sarcastic rejoinders to the anxious representations of a community threatened with a very great danger, for it cannot be doubted that if the plague epidemics cannot be minimized, the interests of the Colony will materially suffer in the future. We deprecate as much as His Excellency anything of the nature of alarmist utterances in the Press on a subject of such vital concern to the Colony; when year after year goes by without the Administration giving any sign that it intends seriously to grapple effectively with this plague foe, it is time to speak out. It is because of the *laissez faire* policy pursued by the Government that the local Press, voicing the feeling of the inhabitants, has adopted the line which Sir Henry Blake appears so much to resent.

The extensive letters of "Scrutator" in the local Press have sufficiently demonstrated the weakness of the Government in the matter of dealing with the plague, and his suggestion that an independent Special Commissioner should be appointed to inquire into the sanitation of the Colony seems to have met with the general approval of the community, as a Petition signed by Mr. Chamberlain in that sense has, according to a telegram to hand, been unanimously signed. In the meantime, the Governor appears to have anticipated the movement by telegraphing to the Colonial Office himself requesting that a sanitary expert be sent to Hongkong. It is not surprising to learn that fear is entertained that an official expert will merely defend the official condition of the Colony. We are strongly of opinion that if a sanitary expert is to go to Hongkong he should be a thoroughly independent person who would be in a position to speak out his mind openly without fear or favour. At any rate it is satisfactory that some action is contemplated, and we can only fervently trust that it may lead to steps being taken which will largely check, even if it does not altogether stamp out, the annual recurrence of plague which now afflicts the Colony.

As a further action, opinion in the Colony appears to be crystallising in the direction of the appointment of a Municipal Council to supersede the Sanitary Board with greatly enlarged powers. "Scrutator" says, "there is widespread dissatisfaction at present in the Colony, and in any case the remedy can scarcely be worse than the disease; though whether it will be very much better will depend entirely upon the ratepayers and the interest they take in its formation and efficient action." We can certainly see no reason why the inhabitants of Hongkong should not be quite as capable of managing their own affairs as those of Singapore.

Breaking it gently: Clergymen (after being rescued from the shipwreck)—"Mr. Smith, did I really appear scared when we thought all would be lost?" Mr. Smith—"I can't say that you were scared, but for a man who has been trying to get to heaven all these years you appeared most reluctant to accept the opportunity."

THE NAVAL YARD AT HONGKONG.

On the 25th ult. in the House of Commons Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had given attention to the growing needs of Hongkong as the headquarters of the British Fleet and the entrepot for trade in the Chinese seas, and whether they had taken these considerations into account in selecting the site for the dock on the island of Hongkong, now in course of construction, whether they had received any representations either from the naval authorities or the commercial community at Hongkong, or from their own engineers, showing that a mistake had been made in the selection of that site; whether there was available another site on the mainland instead of the island of Hongkong, which would allow of the expansion of the works and be in other respects preferable to the present site; how much of the total estimated expenditure of £1,275,500 had already been expended; and would the Admiralty, before proceeding further with this dock, reconsider the whole matter, and meantime suspend the further prosecution of the works now in progress.

Mr. Protynar: The reply to the first two paragraphs is in the affirmative. Representations have been received from the colonial authorities suggesting the removal of the dockyard to the mainland. These have been fully considered by the naval advisers of the Admiralty, and it has been decided to retain the present site, the area of which has been much extended by the acquisition of the adjoining War Office reclamation. In reply to the third paragraph, the sum is about £150,000. The reply to the last paragraph is in the negative.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether there were to the effect that the site was the right one. Mr. Protynar: No Sir; they were not.

Mr. Lee: May I ask the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether he will consider the advisability of inviting the hon. member for King's Lynn to proceed to Hongkong on the earliest opportunity? (Laughter.)

Mr. Gibson Bowles: May I ask whether, in that event, His Majesty's Government will pay some attention to the report, and will not ask for it to be rewritten. (Laughter and Opposition cheers.)

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1901.

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108, Praya, Central.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [2081]

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Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1739]

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UNFURNISHED, FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
"HOUSE",
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1901. [2124]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [1682]

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REV. E. J. HARDY,
MILITARY CHAPLAIN at HONGKONG.

The following Series of Articles on the above are appearing weekly in the *Hongkong Daily Press*.
CHOICE IN MARRIAGE.

A young man once said to his chum: "The fortunate girl who gets me must have three qualifications—she must be handsome, rich, and a fool." "Why all that?" asked the friend. "Well, she must be handsome and rich, or else I won't have her; she must be a fool, or else she won't have me."

PROPOSING.
Many men find it the hardest thing in the world to propose. "A swain went one evening to the cottage of his beloved. She was seated by the fire, knitting, a cat at her feet. After a long silence he took the cat on his knees, and stammered out: 'Pussy, ask Lizzie if she'll marry me.' Lizzie blushed, hesitated, then said: 'Pussy, you can tell Jennie I'll take him.'"

ENGAGED.
"Proposing to a girl, which was the subject of our last paper, is easy, indeed quite nice, compared to proposing to her father for her. For fathers and their daughters great resources and are not, in this case, anxious to 'husband their resources.'"

THE WEDDING and the HONEYMOON.
A parish clerk said to the clergyman who was adding a homily to the marriage service: "Please to cut it short, sir; they've got the cab by the hour."

MARRIED A YEAR.
"The advice I drive gently over the stones, which is frequently given to inexperienced whips, may be respectfully suggested to the newly married. The first evil ahead which should be marked 'dangerous' is the first year of married life."

LOVING THOUGH MARRIED.
"Shakespeare says that 'men are April when they woo, and December when they wed,' but not a few women can say of their husbands what Garrick's wife said of her: 'He never was a husband to me; he was always a lover.'"

POETLAND OF MENT
J. B. WHITE & SONS
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
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Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [1808]

FAMOUS PRESENT-DAY CRICKETERS.

W. J. FORD.

VILL.

A. SHREWSBURY.
Few cricketers have been longer before the public than Arthur Shrewsbury; few can point to so long and so successful a career, and few, at his age, can claim the honour of heading their country's average list. Yet Shrewsbury, born in 1855, is still among the leading batsmen of the day, and was actually selected in 1899 to play for England v. Australia; the honour, however, he felt bound to decline, on the ground that he found the strain of county cricket as much as he could stand. At Nottingham, however, he showed, by scoring 51 and 34 against the Colonials, that their bowling had no particular terror for him, not a bad performance for a man of 43, who has worked long and hard in the cricket-field, and is not quite immune from the horrors of rheumatism. As Shrewsbury is now entering on his twenty-fifth season of first-class cricket (he was absent in Australia in 1888) in England, to say nothing of four visits to Australia, add has for long been one of the crack batsmen for England, a full and complete record of his performances is impossible. The one way he bridges his biographer's task—he is no bowler, though in 1881 he was one of the English eleven, all of whom had a turn with the ball in the famous Test Match at the Oval. His absolutely largest score is the 267, which he made for his country v. Sussex in 1890, and it may be added that he, together with most of the regular Nottingham batsmen, and especially Gunn, have always had a remarkable affinity for the Sussex bowling; so much so that it was at one time said that the Sussex eleven ought to be able to bat, as they had had so many opportunities of a prolonged observation of the methods adopted by such masters of the art as Gunn and Shrewsbury. Though Shrewsbury has never reached 300, he has made over 200 on no less than ten occasions, three times against Middlesex, against whom he has, by the way, made 267 as well as against Sussex. His full tally of three-figure innings runs to as many as fifty-four, a fine record indeed, but far indeed behind that of the one and only Champion: His average for the last ten years amounts to 40, though his best record during 1893, but his last year was probably 1887 when he headed the list with no grand a record as 78, thereby exactly equalling W. G. Grace's figures in 1871. To the course of this year he scored eight centuries in England and three in Australia, headed by such totals as 267, 236, and 232, the last two made in Melbourne in March and December respectively. Out of his plethora of great performances it would be difficult to pick out one and say "This is Shrewsbury's best." The writer would select, as his own choice, the 106 and 81 made against the Australian XI of 1893, on a wicket so soft that Stoddart who captained the English side, had some hesitation in batting first. It is told of Shrewsbury in connection with this match, that as he proceeded to the wicket after lunch—being then not out—he turned round after getting through the pavilion gate and called out to Gunn: "Have a cup of tea ready for me about five o'clock, Billy!" If the story is true, it illustrates the unique self-confidence of the man; if it is untrue, it proves what a large belief other people have in the self-confidence of Shrewsbury. Confidence indeed is the keynote to Shrewsbury's play: from the first ball to the last he seems to have absolute control over the bowling; be it fast or slow, be the wicket easy or difficult, Shrewsbury always seems to be at home and the ball to be in the middle of the bat, till one begins to wonder how on earth he ever gets out. He is by choice, we believe, and not by necessity a slow scorer, one who cares not to hit or try to hit till he gets the exact ball that suits his temperament. It is all a mistake to think that he cannot hit, he can send the ball to the boundary at a high rate of speed, as those can testify who have seen him play and heard his rather high-pitched voice call to Gunn, his partner in many long stands: "Stay back, Billy!" Further, to show his command over the ball, may be quoted a favourite trick of his, viz., just hitting clear of mid-on or mid-off, but short of the long-field; if the opposing captain were taken in and brought the long-fields up, Shrewsbury would proceed to hit drives to the boundary till his race was discovered. The cut is his really great stroke, but few things come amiss to him, as bowlers have found out to their sorrow. He may safely be said of Shrewsbury that few men have had bowlers so completely at their mercy, and that though he seldom scored at any great rate it was always a treat to see the thorough supremacy of science. Shrewsbury has probably battled for more hours than any man in the world. It would not be right, however, to omit to state that we owe to him one innovation that is invading and spoiling the game, namely the use of the leg to cover the wicket, making no attempt to play the ball with the bat; this we owe to Shrewsbury, as well as the practice of leaving off-balls severely alone, though as if to add insult to the bowler, he occasionally made a sort of pat at the air when the ball was well past him. He was always a good field, but for many years has stood at point, catching or stopping the hardest hits with imperturbable skill. Shrewsbury has made four centuries against the Gentlemen, two at Lord's and two at the Oval.

A. E. RYOTT.

When Albert's tall figure, sloping but broad shoulders, perched on rather short legs arrayed in a liberal allowance of trouser, issued from the pavilion, there is generally a little movement of satisfaction attended by applause to be seen in the crowd. The reason is ready to hand, Albert is not one of those players who play by rule, or rather, he does not play by the rule of the book but by a rule of his own, and the rule seems to be: "If you see a quarter of a chance try to carry the pavilion." He tried, did Albert, for many a day and lost his wicket times without end in consequence, but at last, after he had got frequently into the top gallery, and once on to the M. C. C. monogram on one of the flanking towers, his fellow-Australian Noble sent up the right ball. It fell into the middle of the colossal bulk of timber that serves Albert for a bat, and sped, high and soaring, fairly over the edifice. Since that stroke Albert has been a happy man, but he is not quite happy yet, for he has another unfulfilled ambition, viz., to score 100 against his compatriots. He was keen enough to perform the feat in 1899, but never looked like so doing; in some future year, when war's alarms are over, he may get another chance. Trott, who was born in 1873; originally made his mark by his wonderful hitting and bowling—he was played solely for his bowling—against Stoddart's team of 1894-5; he had not many chances of distinction during that visit, but he seized hold of them all so tenaciously that every one thought he would be included in the team which, under his brother's captaincy, visited us in '96. However, he was not selected, and it is said, on what ground the writer knows not, that it was a feeling of *pique* at his omission that induced him to come over to England and throw in his lot with Middlesex. He has now played regularly for that county for three years, and has proved an invaluable member of the side. He would indeed be even more valuable if he did not so often yield to the temptation of a mighty smile, thereby giving away his wicket; and that he can play true cricket, if in rather an awkward style, is sufficiently proved by a truly admirable 164 made in '99 against Yorkshire, when, having first played himself in, he proceeded to jambok the Yorkshire bowling with the most savage ferocity. A week later he behaved with similar inhumanity to the Sussex troublers, off whom he made 123 runs in the shortest of times, and in that year he created a new record by scoring 1,000 runs and taking 200 wickets, a record which he was careful to repeat in 1900, but his 211 wickets cost very nearly 5,000 runs. Early last season indeed he was anything but successful, but in August, with C. M. Wells as his *vis-à-vis*, he perked up wonderfully, and though somewhat expensive wrought a lot of havoc. In the end he had 154 wickets for Middlesex, ten of these falling to him at Taunton in one innings. As a bowler he has almost too much variety, as he bowls all paces, can make the ball break both ways and bowls from any height, from right over his head to almost hip-level. At times he will bowl fast, with a comet-like trail of men behind the wicket; then he will bowl a few overs of all sorts; and at other times he will lapse into the orthodox slow bowler, with an occasional variation of pace and an occasional fast ball; and Trott's fast ball is a very fast one. He is possibly too apt to try tricks, but a truer he is of the best type, and possessed of unlimited and imperturbable pluck. His fielding is admirable—lucky is the man who gets a ball past these huge hands—but besides being able to catch and stop he can throw, and throw hard, hard enough at least to break a stump, which feat he once executed at Lord's and returned to the pavilion in triumph with the fragments, which he still preserves as a trophy.

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N. INUZUKA, Manager. [1331]

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

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| "GAELIC" | WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon. |
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Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHEFSON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" On or about 15th Sept.
The Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBÉ and
YOKOHAMA on or about 15th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship
"L. SCHEPP"
Captain Kendall, will be ready to load on the 15th August for the above port, and will be despatched about the middle of September.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship
"I. F. CHAPMAN"
having arrived, is now ready to load for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship
"MANUEL LAGUNA"
will load during September and October, sailing about 25th October.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1901.

Holba, French str., 509, Morles, Aug. 22.
A. R. Marty
Kwangle, British str., 1,467, Lincoln, Aug. 13.
Loomgong, Ger. str., 1,245, Schult, Aug. 23.
Siemon & Co.
Maudslaff, British str., 1,882, Clegg, Aug. 20.
Dodwell & Co., Limited
Mansang, British str., 1,843, Welsh, Aug. 8.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nippon Maru, Jap. str., 3,487, Greene, Aug. 14.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha
Onsang, British str., 1,787, Davis, Aug. 10.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Perla, British str., 1,284, McArthur, Aug. 19.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Pera, American steamer, 3,528, August 23.
P. M. S. S. Co.
Fhranang, German str., 1,200, Calder, July 26.
Melchers & Co.
Protector, Norw. str., 1,669, Thorsbensen, Aug. 26.
Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Rein, Norw. str., 725, Hans Olson, Aug. 23.
Order
Salahadji, Dutch str., 1,235, Harst, July 29.
Meyer & Co.
Siang, British steamer, 999, Bins, Aug. 15.
McBain & Co.
Sungking, British str., 1,021, Moore, Aug. 15.
Butterfield & Swire
Taksang, British str., 977, Baker, Aug. 26.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tiangang, British str., 1,045, Sawyer, Aug. 22.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Victoria, American str., 2,112, Pantan, Aug. 1.
Dodwell & Co., Limited

INTIMATIONS

Q U A N W A H & C O . ,

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1798]

THE

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Estimates given for all kinds of Electric

work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports

at up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c.,

Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Note Address:—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [2559]

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. R. Watson, at
Wooing
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, at Hankow

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